



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 14, 1909.
TRADE UNIONISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.
AN EASTERN VIEW OF CONDITIONS.
A LABOR TEMPLE HELPS UNIONISM.
THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.
THE CHURCH FIGHTS TUBERCULOSIS.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1909.

No. 13

AN EASTERN VIEW OF CONDITIONS.

In the last issue of "The Monthly News-Letter," the publication of the California Metal Trades Association, there appeared a statement by F. H. Copeland and a reply thereto:

"President F. H. Copeland of the National Metal Trades Association, and who is also president of the Sullivan Machinery Company of Chicago, had some very interesting things to say on his recent visit to this coast.

"In an address made at Portland on March 13th last to the Oregon members of the United Metal Trades Association of the North Pacific coast, Mr. Copeland, according to newspaper reports, had this to say:

"Five or six years ago there was wide interest in the arbitration movement for the settlement of labor difficulties. Everybody advocated arbitration, and we employers, with the milk of human kindness in our breasts, thought it would be a fine thing. We tried it, and learned that every time any matter was submitted to arbitration we had to give up something to the men who were working for us. We soon got tired of that, and agreed that the "open shop" is the only system.

"We call it the "open shop," yet the name is something of an anomaly. An "open shop" practically means a non-union shop in our case. We have been able to keep out of labor troubles and to run our own business because we have absolutely refused to deal with the unions, and have made no terms with them. We pay, on the average, as good, if not better, wages than the union scale. That is, we have no minimum, of course, but we pay our better men more than the union men get.

"You mustn't make the mistake of not treating your men fairly. Unless you do your cause is lost. You have to make them feel that your interest is theirs as well. You have to realize that much of the success of your business depends upon the attitude of your foremen. They must appreciate they are working for your interests, not for those of the men under them.

"How long do you suppose the manufacturers of San Francisco will be able to compete with those of Portland, Seattle and Spokane, because of the attitude of employers in California in knuckling down to the unions of San Francisco? Any policy of allowing the unions to get the upper hand means ruin for the employer. The unions are insatiable in their demands, and the more they get the more they want, until finally they drive you out of business."

Our Views of This Easterner's Views.

A REPLY TO MR. COPELAND.

By "The Monthly News-Letter."

"Attitude of employers in California [presumably is meant the policy followed by the metal trades operators of this city] in knuckling down to the unions of San Francisco.' No, Mr. Copeland, the metal trades employers in this Association knuckle down to no union, and ask, in return, no union to knuckle down to them.

"Their present policy of handling the labor question is not built on any flimsy basis, but it has been founded upon the solid foundation of long experience.

"The metal trades employers in this Association are not here to discredit the policy followed by neighboring employers. Nor is the Association here to disclaim the fact that many issues

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Trade Unionism In Great Britain, An Interesting Account of Industrial Conditions.

BY HARRIS WEINSTOCK.

One cannot investigate the labor laws and labor conditions in England before soon discovering that British workmen and employers have long since passed through the stages now being experienced by both in other European countries. The fact is speedily forced on one's attention that most continental countries, in the matter of dealing with labor problems, are today where England was, say, forty years ago. The English wage-earner is far more amenable to reason than is his fellow-worker on the continent. While the English worker can not be driven, and, so long as he believes himself in the right, fights with a bulldog tenacity, yet when his reason is appealed to and the right way pointed out to him, he is easily guided by those in whom he has confidence.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF BRITISH WORKMEN.

The conditions under which the British workman, as a rule, lives are also more favorable than the conditions generally under which the continental worker lives.

The English policy of "free trade" means cheap and abundant food for its people, due to the fact that the food producers of every clime are in constant competition with each other for the English trade. Most continental countries, on the other hand, having large agricultural interests, have deemed it essential to establish, for their protection, high tariffs against foreign food stuffs, thus enhancing the cost of living of their industrial wage earners.

While there are yet tens of thousands of British workmen, especially among the non-skilled, who live in congested and unsanitary districts in the large British cities, such as London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Manchester, there are many other tens of thousands who are more comfortably housed than the continental wage-earners. Even in thickly populated London, miles upon miles of streets are lined with wage-earners' cottages, where, at a reasonable rental, each one may live with his family under comfortable and sanitary conditions. Single cottages for wage-earners are almost unknown in large continental cities, where great numbers of workmen are housed in tenements with but two, and rarely three, rooms to a family, however large the family may be.

LABOR UNIONS IN POLITICS.

Some fifteen years ago the tendency began on the part of the British workmen to enter politics as an independent political body. Today the wage-earners have fifty-seven representatives out of a membership in Parliament of six hundred and seventy. While these labor representatives differ radically on many political issues, yet when it comes to labor legislation, as a rule they vote as a unit. Thus, often, by holding the balance of power, they have been able to obtain favorable legislation in recent years. The most notable achievement along these lines was the passage by Parliament of the Trades Disputes Act of 1906, Section 4 of which reads as follows:

"An action against a trade union, whether of workmen or masters, or against any members

(Continued on Page 6.)

A LABOR TEMPLE HELPS UNIONISM.

BY M. GRANT HAMILTON,

General Organizer American Federation of Labor.

It should be the aim of union labor in every city of our country which has a population of union men exceeding 1,000 members to build a home. This question has been agitated in a number of industrial centers, but, as yet, only a few have built temples devoted exclusively to organized labor. On the other hand, in practically all the cities that make any pretense in the commercial field buildings devoted to the uses of Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade have been erected. This represents the interest manifested by business men in the commerce of their respective cities, and there is no reason why organized labor should not build for itself a home wherever union labor is sufficiently strong to maintain a permanent abode. Buildings devoted to the exclusive use of organized labor have had a salutary effect in bringing closer together the members of our various organizations.

In Seattle, organized labor built a temple three stories high, and upon its completion found it to be inadequate to its needs and immediately added another story. This enterprise is paying six per cent interest on the investment, and the rents of the various organizations making use of this building have been materially reduced.

San Francisco also has a labor temple of its own, and I am informed that it is a profitable investment.

Kansas City is just completing a labor temple. In this city they have been trying for some twelve years to build a temple which, when completed, will be entirely free of debt, which will be some time in the near future. They will have a building that will be a credit to the movement. There is no reason why the members of our movement should not make an effort in every city and town where unions are in sufficient number, to erect for themselves a place where all members of the various crafts might find a common meeting place. It not only advances the best interests of our movement as a whole, but gives the individual members a stimulus in their efforts to further build up the movement. In every city where a home has been erected for organized labor, it is found that it is more effective than in places where organizations are scattered throughout the various parts of the city. So far as the investment is concerned, it is indeed a profitable one to all organizations participating.

In the temples of labor which have been erected, we find reading rooms where are to be found practically all of the labor press, both local and international, a large number of our members taking advantage of the same. Our efforts have been expended along the lines of education, and in the reading rooms of the few temples which are now being conducted, we find that much attention is being paid by the members to the current literature of our cause. It is also true that where a common meeting place is provided, you will always find the active members of our movement congregated, and it necessarily follows that discussions are entered into beneficial to our movement as a result of the mingling and commingling of our affiliates. If it were possible to erect buildings of this character in fifty or sixty of our cities in the coming year, a notable increase in membership and efficiency would be noted, and it ought to be at once taken up and

discussed wherever there is sufficient resources to establish a temple.

The labor press of our country has not a very smooth pathway, and is limited to a very small field of operations, not only so far as advertising patronage is concerned, but also from a news standpoint. If, however, it were possible for the editors of these papers to receive from a common center the current news of the organizations, it will be possible for these papers to give the live and up-to-date news from their various localities. As stated, it is extremely difficult for an editor of a labor paper to employ a sufficient force to gather the news of the unions where their meeting places are scattered over a broad area, and it can be said of the local editor that he does exercise a tremendous influence for the benefit and uplift of our movement.

It is not a very difficult undertaking for a body of men to commence the building of a structure which would be necessary for the use of organized labor, but it does take some persistence and good judgment. When the object of their efforts has been completed, however, they will be exceedingly well repaid.

Our movement to a very large extent is a business proposition and we should exercise our endeavors in an effort to make it a thoroughly up-to-date business institution. If, however, we are lax in taking advantage of the opportunities presented to us, our movement in just that degree will be deficient.

It is true that the accomplishment of this object cannot be consummated in a day or a week, but it is not a difficult matter to form a nucleus around which can be gathered the various influences and support to undertake an enterprise of the character mentioned, and when once it is fairly started it will be found that there will be a new interest taken in the efforts being put forth.

In some cities it might be advisable to incorporate in the building of a structure a commercial enterprise. The lower floor could be fitted up for rent. This entails a larger expenditure of money than would be necessary to construct a building devoted to the exclusive use of our unions. Every central body in the United States should take this matter under consideration, and appoint committees for the purpose of making investigations and instituting a campaign to further this worthy project.

Fraternity in labor unions can be increased greatly by providing adequate and commodious meeting halls. At stated intervals provision could be made for discussions on the various topics in which organized labor is represented. The members would become interested in the activities of the general movement if opportunities which are afforded by a temple of unionism were presented to them.

The acquisition of property by the labor organizations in the shape of a structure dedicated to the use of the movement would not only be an object of pride, but give to the owners a firmer foothold and higher standing in the community.

Our movement is not only interested in the welfare of its individual members, but in all public agitation which has for its purpose the betterment of existing conditions. The force of our organizations would be greatly increased in every locality where we maintain a permanent home for our unions. Our opinions in civic matters would be given greater consideration, and from every point of view the movement would be adequately recompensed.

"You're looking bad, old man. What's the matter?"

"I'm working too hard. At it from daybreak till late at night, with just a half hour off at noon."

"Goodness! how long have you been doing this?"

"Well, I start to-morrow."

Men and Measures

Walter Macarthur addressed a mass meeting in Stockton last Saturday night. On Tuesday he talked to a Men's League in Berkeley, and on the 23d inst. he is to address the Los Angeles trade unionists. His subject, of course, on these occasions is the trade union or some movement allied with it, and he always makes it a point, if possible, to accept an invitation to tell of our history and aspirations.

The needs of the locked-out hatters are more urgent today than ever before. They are making a fight that will go down in history. The employers have found it impossible to replace their former employees. The latter represent the union label. It behooves unionists to remember this, and not become weary in well doing. The ten-cent plan of assessment proposed by the American Federation of Labor is feasible, and the amount so small as not to inconvenience any man who is employed.

Miss Lucile Eaves has written from the University of Nebraska asking that she be remembered to friends in the labor movement. The lady is very busy with her new duties, but finds time to keep in touch with local affairs through the medium of this paper.

John E. Beban, clerk of the Board of Supervisors, has forwarded to the "Labor Clarion" a "notice of sale and proposal for purchase of water supply bonds of the city and county of San Francisco, said sale to be held on May 17, 1909."

The employees of the wire mill of the Carpenter steel plant at Reading, Pa., who struck against a reduction of wages, have returned to work the losers in the controversy.

The Park band, under the leadership of Paul Steindorff, will give a series of concerts in the Greek theatre in Berkeley commencing June 26th. The performances will continue on the following Saturday evenings. Those who are able to attend should avail themselves of this opportunity, for the surroundings, combined with good music, on a warm summer's night leave little to be desired.

In Houston, Texas, the trade unionists are working toward a labor temple. As a medium for acquiring the wherewithal, a cottage near completion is to be presented to the successful man or woman in a contest, and coupons given by the storekeepers with purchases enable the voters to express their choice.

The strike of the brewers in Helena, Montana, has been settled. The employers have accorded recognition to the International engineers.

Last week, on May 4th, John G. Eagleson, long a prominent business man dropped dead. Mr. Eagleson's firm, before the fire, had employed members of the Garment Workers' Union.

The Lake Seamen's Union has elected Victor A. Olander of Chicago general secretary. He succeeds William Penje, who retires from active service. Another Chicago man, Thomas A. Hansen, was again elected general treasurer.

W. T. Lewis, State Labor Commissioner of Ohio, died on April 28th. He was a brother of President T. L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America, and had a long record through the Knights of Labor and the trade-union effort. Besides he had held several important positions in civic life, and was a big man in every sense of the word.

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ARTISTIC VAUDEVILLE—Lulu Beeson Trio in "A Night in El Paso;" Countess Rossi and M. Paulo; Flo Adler; Knight Brothers and Marion Sawtelle; 5--Juggling Normans--5; Frederick Allen & Co.; Francini-Olloms and Page; New Orpheum Motion Pictures. Last week The Original Russell Brothers, assisted by Flora Bonfanti Russell.

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c; Box Seats, \$1.00.

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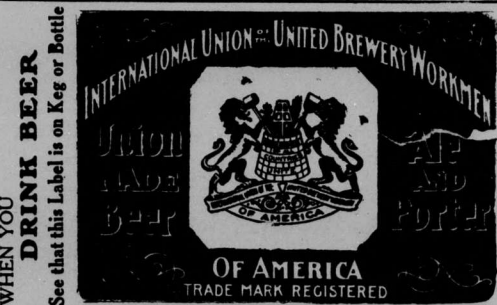
SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color for May Gold on Dark Green

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The "LABOR CLARION'S" Forum



UNEMPLOYED CASH CHECKS.

BY E. L. REGUIN.

In the last number of the "Labor Clarion" Bro. Hamilton predicts that the industrial depression, which now holds the country in its grip, will last three or four years more. This prediction is undoubtedly correct. The over-production of commodities and the over-expansion of industry that has taken place inevitably brings about hard times and unemployment. I will not now go into the causes of the remarkable condition that plenty causes poverty and suffering. I wish simply to point out that something must be done for the unemployed, the first and most important product of hard times.

The Unemployed Co-operative League has been organized to grapple with the problem here in San Francisco. We are maintaining at 212 Leavenworth street a lodging house for men, where, for five cents, a man can get a bed, bath and breakfast. Besides this there is a fumigating plant where he can clean his clothes. This place has been supported by charitable help from individuals and organizations. The Labor Council aided us by the establishment of free baths. Others have helped us in other ways. But what is needed is an income of some size, and steady in its flow. To get this we decided to issue the Unemployed Cash Checks.

The cash check plan is this: We sell cash checks to the merchants at \$5 for checks of the face value of \$100. The customer of the merchant gets, on demand, a check of the face value of his purchase, i. e., a one-dollar cash check with a one-dollar purchase. He brings these cash checks to us at our office, 988 Post street, San Francisco, and we pay him two and one-half cents on the dollar face value of the cash check. Thus the customer gets two and one-half cents on the dollar cash rebate on every purchase. As there are few men of family whose purchases do not amount to \$50 a month, it means a rebate of about a dollar and a quarter a month; enough to pay his union dues at least; or the members by pooling the checks in the treasury of the union could establish an unemployed fund of their own at no extra expense to the individual. Thus in a union of one hundred members, if every member were asked to get cash checks with every purchase and turn them in to the union treasury, \$100 a month could be laid aside for an out-of-work fund. This is simply a suggestion as to the benefits the unions themselves might derive from supporting us in this effort to aid the unemployed.

The unemployed get an equivalent amount, and from the funds thus derived we intend to establish larger and better lodgings, with food and baths, and also to begin the establishment of rural farms and industrial communities, where the unemployed can find self-supporting work along lines that will not compete with any local business. We will also establish a free employment bureau, where unskilled labor can be assisted to find private employment.

Besides the men, there are a large number of respectable women workers out of work. At present we have absolutely no means of aiding them. Other shelters for women are based upon the supposition that only immoral women need assistance. We intend to provide a place where women may be looked after without any such damning slur upon their characters. Such a place would be the ounce of prevention worth many pounds of the cure of rescue work, and should be a powerful appeal to every honorable person to support our efforts by demanding the cash checks.

The daily press has recently recorded several

cases where able-bodied men have starved to death. The suffering of those who are able to keep body and soul together is unrecorded, but its volume and intensity cannot be doubted. What man or woman can resist the appeal of these out-of-works? It is not their fault that they are unemployed. The business system of the country has broken down, and these people are the luckless victims. A few years ago they were all working. Today they are starving, and hungrily looking for a job.

Perhaps they are looking for your job. Perhaps the lash of hunger will compel them to bid for it at a wage considerably less than you are getting. They certainly will, if starvation drives them to it. The law of self-preservation is imperious and knows no union rules. Certainly we must reckon with this possibility, and every assistance rendered the man or woman out of work not only helps them, but it also relieves the pressure of competition for the jobs of those employed, and aids to sustain wages.

The directors of the Unemployed Co-operative League are: President, E. L. Reguin, past president I. A. M., District 11; Secretary, Cameron H. King, Jr., president of the Board of Election Commissioners, and attorney-at-law; Treasurer, K. J. Doyle, president of the Roofers' Union; Manager, William Costley, and E. E. Kirk, attorney-at-law and member of the Steam Laundry Workers' Union. The League is incorporated as a benevolent association under the provisions of the law relating to corporations organized for purposes other than profit. We ask that every union man and the family of every union man co-operate with us by insisting that his merchant or dealer carry the Unemployed Cash Check, and by demanding the cash check with every purchase.

A LONG-NEEDED EVENING SCHOOL.

In our advertising columns will be found the notice of Mrs. A. M. Warburton, who is about to form a class for men whose education has been neglected, or who are desirous of "brushing up." At the present time there are only the evening schools available for this important work, and while they are filling a needed want in the community life, yet it is somewhat embarrassing for a man to go to school with children. For a nominal sum monthly, Mrs. Warburton proposes to institute a class. She will give individual instruction to the members. Arithmetic and grammar are the main subjects to be taught. The possibilities of the course are apparent to all. Many a man—young and old—has longed for an opportunity such as is here presented.

ANTI-JAP CONVENTION.

Last Sunday the convention called by the Anti-Jap Laundry League considered the encroachments of Asiatics in industrial pursuits. There was a large attendance of delegates, some of whom came from outside points. The addresses were good, and it was readily seen that those present realized the gravity of the situation. We expect to publish an account of the proceedings next week. The keynote of the gathering was the necessity of awakening and educating the public to the dangers menacing white labor.

Men who have made a life study of economic and sociological problems are a unit in combating the alleged principle of supply and demand as applied to the human race. It is readily seen that, if uncontroverted, the glitter of the expression will attract the thoughtless, but there is so much at stake that the larger interests have to be weighed.

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The Abrams Company, 1053 Market St.

TRADE UNIONISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

(Continued from Page 3.)

or officials thereof, on behalf of themselves and all other members of trade unions in respect to any tortious act alleged to have been committed by or on behalf of the trade union, shall not be entertained by any court."

Mr. D. J. Shackleton, labor member of Parliament, who was chiefly instrumental in passing this measure, which absolutely exempts the funds of labor unions against court judgment, informed me that Parliament was persuaded to pass this law, radical as it was, because he had been able to prove to its satisfaction that employers were violating the statute against blacklisting. This measure was, therefore, enacted in order to give workmen a counter-protection.

CHARACTER OF BRITISH LABOR LEADERS.

It is interesting to learn of the exceeding care exercised by the British labor-unionist in the selection of his trade-union officials and political representatives. Such a scene would have been impossible in England as was witnessed some years ago in the city of New York, when the notorious Sam Parks, the corrupt labor leader, convicted of taking bribes in consideration of declaring strikes in order to injure rival contractors, immediately upon his release from prison was welcomed by many trade unionists as a hero and a martyr, chosen as marshal of Labor Day processions, and greeted en route by deafening cheers from labor admirers and labor sympathizers.

While at a gathering at which happened to be present a number of directors and also the general manager of one of England's largest railway lines, I had occasion to mention that I had just come from an interview with the secretary of the Amalgamated Railway Employees' Union. All present commented upon the secretary's high character, fair-mindedness and spotless integrity. They said these things despite the fact, as they themselves explained, that at times they differed most radically with him on questions of wages, hours of labor, etc., etc.

Without exception, the opinion of all the employers and officials whom I met while in England was to the effect that British labor leaders are tried men who, because they are honest and dependable, have the confidence of employers and workmen. Even opposing employers freely admitted that British labor leaders have developed into able diplomats and business men of high order. In this connection, ex-Prime Minister A. J. Balfour is quoted as saying: "Trade disputes in England have been carried on with a wisdom and moderation on both sides which cannot be paralleled by any other industrial community. Surely it must be admitted that these admirable results are in no small degree due to the statesmanship, the moderation and the wisdom which have, on the whole, guided the leaders of the trade unions in dealing with the difficult problems which must, from time to time, arise in industrial society."

Graft and grafters find no lodgment in British labor unions. This, together with care and the good judgment exercised in the selection of honest and capable leaders, has won the esteem and the respect of the British public for the labor movement, and has added much to its sphere of usefulness.

WAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The latest British Government report shows that in 1906 and in 1907 wages increased in every group of trades, but that this upward tendency was arrested early in 1908.

According to the fifteenth report of the British Labor Department for 1907, the prevailing wages in England in various industries were as follows: Compositors, \$9 per week; bookbinders, \$7.75 per week; bakers, \$9.25 per week; dock laborers, 16 cents per hour; street-car conductors, 10 cents per hour; street-car motormen, \$1.18 per day;

laborers, \$5 per week; painters, \$6.75 per week; letter carriers, \$4.50 to \$7.50 per week, according to length of service; policemen, \$8.50 per week; farm laborers, \$4 to \$5 per week; iron founders, \$10 per week; carpenters, 18 cents per hour; bricklayers, 20 cents per hour; plumbers, 20 cents per hour; plasterers, 16 cents per hour. Fifty hours constitute a week's work.

According to the same report, the sliding scale of wages which for years prevailed in some industries, notably in coal mining, is going out of favor on the theory that wages should not be dependent on selling prices.

The depression of 1908 led to the cutting of wages in the iron, ship-building and textile industries, and some railway lines have posted notices that a cut in wages is to go into effect on January 1, 1909.

COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND.

The cost of living in England has increased in recent years, though not in so marked a degree as in some other European countries. There has been an increase in wage-earners' rentals, estimated at from ten to twenty per cent, during the past two or three years, and according to the latest Government reports, there has been the following percentage of changes in retail prices during the past ten years, of twenty-three principal articles of food in London: 1897, 96.2 per cent; 1900, 100 per cent; 1907, 105.7 per cent. The average increased cost in ten years was 9.87 per cent.

The twenty-three articles are bread, flour, beef, mutton, pork, bacon, butter, eggs, milk, cheese, potatoes, currants, raisins, rice, tapioca, oatmeal, tea, coffee, cocoa, sugar, jam, treacle and molasses.

TRADE UNIONISM IN GREAT BRITAIN.

According to the statement of the secretary of the British Labor Federation, there are 15,000,000 industrial workers in Great Britain, of whom 2,500,000 are unionized. It is claimed by trade-union representatives that unionism is steadily growing in Great Britain.

Unlike the continent, there is no hostility in Great Britain toward labor unions, and British employers, as a rule, recognize and deal with labor-union representatives. The exceptions to this rule are occasional individual employers.

The consensus of opinion among British labor authorities is that the relations between British employers and their workmen are growing more cordial, due partly to the methods of conciliation which are steadily growing, and due, as maintained by others, to labor going into politics, and thus being brought into closer contact with employers.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Employers' associations are said to be growing in Great Britain in greater ratio than workmen's associations. One of the prime purposes of such associations is to meet and deal with strikes.

Strike insurance fraternities among British employers are now nearly fifteen years old.

Labor seems to look with satisfaction upon these employers' associations, since it takes away the employer's claim that he wants to deal with his men individually. It also obviates, it is said, unpleasant personalities. As a rule the employers' associations secure the services of an attorney to act as secretary.

CLOSED SHOP.

The "closed shop," that is the shop where only union workers are employed, prevails wholly among the engineers, the printing trades and the textile workers.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

Again unlike the conditions prevailing on the continent of Europe, collective bargaining is the common practice in Great Britain, and generally prevails. Much value has been added to the practice of collective bargaining, and the making of contracts between employers and their workmen

for extended periods, because of the fact that the British workman, as a rule, is not a contract breaker, and that the employer knows that a contract once entered into with labor unionists, even if it should prove to them later disadvantageous, will, in all likelihood, be respected and kept.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

The depression of 1908 has led to a great army of unemployed. The problem has demanded the greatest judgment and statesmanship on the part of the administration. Extensive public improvements have been entered upon with the view of lessening, as far as possible, the consequent distress.

The General Federation Trade Union, in its report for 1906-1907, strongly urges, as a preventive for unemployment, the policy of regulating and shortening hours during slack times, in order to minimize this evil.

STRIKES.

The most serious strikes in Great Britain in recent years, barring the cotton trouble in October, 1908, have been in the ship-building trade.

Great Britain is the only country in Europe that I have investigated where strikes are on the decrease. As an illustration of the marked influence conciliation and arbitration in Great Britain are having in avoiding industrial strife, the following figures are quoted from the Government report of 1907, on strikes and lockouts:

| | Number of Disputes. | Work- people Involved. | Duration of Working Days Lost. |
|------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1897 | 864 | 230,267 | 10,345,523 |
| 1907 | 601 | 147,498 | 2,162,151 |

It will be noted that in the last ten years the number of disputes has diminished by 34.40 per cent, the number of workmen involved has been decreased by 36.03 per cent, and the number of working days lost, which after all is the correct unit to be considered, has been reduced by 79.10 per cent. This is the most remarkable record of any country with whose recent industrial history I am familiar.

When the increase by leaps and bounds is considered of strikes and lockouts in most other important industrial countries of Europe, with their consequent enormous cost and accompanying misery and suffering imposed on armies of workers and their dependents, this British strike record is a most powerful argument in favor of the progressive methods pursued by Great Britain in recent years along the lines of conciliation and arbitration.

British labor authorities, gratified as they must be with the admirable showing made in the diminished number of strikes and lockouts in the last ten years, are, however, looking forward to the time when Great Britain may be able to point to a clean slate, and when not a single day's labor will have been lost because of a labor dispute.

STRIKE REMEDIES.

Various remedies were suggested for the further diminishing of British strikes and lockouts. Socialists, such as Kier Hardie, expressed to me the opinion that the final remedy is socialism, and that, pending the general acceptance of this remedy, relief lies in stronger organization on the part of labor. Other socialists, such as Sydney Webb, believe that a most potent factor for the further diminishing of strikes and lockouts is for the state to intervene to the extent of establishing a minimum wage for every industry, less than which wage it should be a penal offense for the workmen to accept or for the employer to pay. The Right Honorable John Burns, labor leader and Cabinet Minister, said to me that in his opinion the remedy lies in voluntary arbitration. Secretary Appleton of the British Federation of Labor expressed the opinion that the best remedy is the frank recognition more generally of employers and workmen of the rights

of collective bargaining. The Right Honorable Winston Churchill, Cabinet Minister and president of the Board of Trade, which corresponds to our Department of Commerce and Labor at Washington, D. C., made the statement that, in his opinion, the struggle between capital and labor is eternal, and that perpetual industrial peace can never be established. Dr. Shadwell, the labor editor of the "Times," said that, in his opinion, the remedy lies in strong counter organization, so that one side may better hold the other in check, and by its powerful organization have a strong restraining influence on the other. Another distinguished English journalist, the editor of the "Chronicle," gave it as his opinion that the tendency of labor to achieve its ends seemed to be in the direction of electing representatives to Parliament, rather than through strikes. Sir Charles Furness, one of England's great shipbuilders, believes the remedy lies in co-partnership, and has shown his faith in such remedy by offering to sell to his workmen shares of stock in his enterprise, and accept deferred payments at the rate of five per cent of the weekly wage, with the understanding, however, that there must be no strikes or lockouts. This offer has been accepted by his employees. Richard Bell, member of Parliament, and a labor leader, expressed to me the opinion that further relief must come along the line of compulsory inquiry.

VALUE OF PUBLIC OPINION IN TRADE DISPUTES.

The Right Honorable John Burns placed little value on the influence of public opinion in its effect on strikes and lockouts. He maintained that the great growth during the past fifteen years of employers' associations and labor unions has tended to make both more and more indifferent to public sentiment, which he, for one, regarded as a negligible factor in labor disputes. This opinion was shared by Dr. Shadwell, the labor editor of the "Times," and one who is regarded as an eminent authority on labor questions.

As against these opinions are those, however, of such men as Richard Bell, member of Parliament and secretary of the Amalgamated Railway Employees' Union; the Right Honorable Thomas Burt, Cabinet Minister and for forty-three years secretary of the Northumberland Miners' Association; Sir Albert Shier, president of the London Chamber of Commerce; George Howell, Esq., ex-member of Parliament and an acknowledged British authority on labor questions, whose contention is that public opinion, as a rule, is the ultimate deciding factor in strikes and lockouts; C. G. Hyde, Esq., member of Parliament and a British contractor; Robert Donald, editor of the "Chronicle," and others, all of whom expressed themselves as regarding public opinion in the matter of strikes and lockouts, more especially when taken in connection with public utility, as a factor of great force.

(To be concluded next week.)

NEWS FROM THE MAILERS.

San Francisco Mailers' Union, No. 18, elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, E. L. Bangs; Vice-President, Leroy C. Smith; Secretary-Treasurer, Ferdinand Barbrack; Sergeant-at-Arms, Frank P. Kelly; members of the Executive Committee: Thomas M. Alsop and William Nunan; Delegates to Labor Council: John F. Garvey and Ferdinand Barbrack; Delegates to Allied Printing Trades Council: George Barry, John F. Garvey and Walter O'Neill; Delegate to Oakland Allied Printing Trades Council, J. A. Shere.

On Wednesday, May 19th, a referendum vote will be taken for the purpose of electing a delegate and alternate to the conventions of the Mailers' Trade District Union and International Typographical Union.

Thrust and Parry

The following was clipped from the columns of the "News Scimitar," published in Memphis, Tenn., the other day, and handed to us, says an exchange, with the request that we reproduce same and comment on it:

"The Answer Department of 'News Scimitar,' Memphis, Tenn.:

"Dear Sirs: Please answer for me in your next copy why eight hours should be the limit for a working day. Thanking you for the same, I am, yours truly,

GROVER LONG."

"There is no inflexible rule for the proper number of hours for a working day. Since the more rapid advance of civilization, the tendency has been constantly toward lessening the hours of labor devoted to material ends, leaving more hours for higher ends; in the face of controversy and contention between those who had to sell such labor and those who bought it. The higher the development of the character of the laborer, the fewer hours in the average he will devote to material production. The lower the order of development of the laborer, the more hours he gives to what is called work, in proportion, as his disposition is less disposed to devote time to mental and spiritual improvement or to healthy and rational recreation, a step in the higher direction. So it appears to us. Opportunity seems to enlarge as disposition to improve opportunity grows. The man who would employ his idle hours or free hours in vulgar dissipation nature seems to arrange to keep engaged at the coarser form of labor. It appears that men will work less as they grow better, and will grow better as they work less. A Frenchman has said that at some time in the future men will devote only eleven minutes a day to earning bread. Whether or not he is correct, it is certain that we have progressed in that direction, usually, from twelve or fifteen hours a day to eight or nine hours. Unconsciously, the proprietors of industry have lessened their hours of work in keeping with the general tendency. They have had to take others into consideration or agreement, while the workingman, as we call him, has had to persuade or coerce his employer. Sometimes he has demanded too much, and sometimes been granted too little, but the average tendency toward shorter hours works out inexorably, and as men's inventions of labor-saving machines have saved labor or indirectly increased laborers."

"A lesson has been enforced in connection with the industrial and commercial life of the country at a hundred points. Los Angeles has shown that a whole community can prosper unprecedentedly while giving to organized labor in its aggressive spirit the cut direct. The 'Times' newspaper of Los Angeles has shown how an institution dependent upon popular support may deny and defy organized labor in unjust demands and at the same time prosper and grow great beyond all comparison. Even here in San Francisco it has been shown by the United Railroads, by the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, by the Union Iron Works, and, if you please, by the 'Argonaut'—more prosperous today than ever in its history—that it is possible to exist comfortably and happily while looking organized labor dead in its evil eye and bidding it go hang."—San Francisco "Argonaut."

The remarkable thing about the above statement, even if we should admit the "more prosperous and potent" compliment given to itself, is that the "Argonaut" is, in its mechanical departments, the product of union labor. At one time (and for aught we know to the contrary now) there was paid to some of the printers more than the minimum scale of the Typographical Union. Excellent workmanship, combined with satisfaction on all sides, is preferable to incompetency and wage cutting.

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"I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives. I like to see a man who lives in it so that his place will be proud of him. Be honest, but hate no one; overturn a man's wrongdoing, but do not overturn him unless it must be done in overturning the wrong. Stand with anybody that stands right. Stand with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong."
—Abraham Lincoln.

The unions are donating generously to the box makers and sawyers. This is as it should be. It is encouraging to those on the firing line to know the common interest that is concerned in the struggle.

Be sure to ask your grocer to place the raisins of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union on his shelves. This movement is growing. The ranchers are anxious to have our support. They will benefit, and so will we, for the day will come when label products will have active supporters in those organized in farmers' unions.

Some of the organizers from the east who have visited San Francisco during the recent months have not alluded in complimentary terms to the demand for union label goods. We have to admit that they have reason for their remarks and we will not make a success of the movement until we hire other union men and women to do our work, directly and indirectly.

A friend has forwarded to the "Labor Clarion" a copy of "The Union Label Guard," a song dedicated to the American Federation of Labor. The words and music are by George W. Williams, secretary-treasurer of the International Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union. The Boston Union Music Publishing Company is selling the song for fifteen cents, and has arranged to give five cents of the amount to the fund for the haters.

Arguments were concluded on April 20th in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals in the Gompers-Mitchell-Morrison appeal from Justice Wright's decision. The closing argument for the Buck's Stove & Range Company was made by Attorney James M. Beck, formerly Assistant Attorney-General. He excoriated the labor men and their attorney, Alton B. Parker, as well as the boycott. Attorney J. J. Darlington, for the Buck's concern, also quoted freely from the record and the "Federationist," and was cross-examined by Chief Justice Shepard, who asked if any overt act had been committed, and whether the contention would be made that a person disobeying a void decree of a court was guilty of contempt. Attorney Jackson H. Ralston made a closing argument for the appellants.

THE LAW OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

It has been a pet phrase of those who favor low wages that "the law of supply and demand" must, in the natural order of events, control the labor market—if there are three men for the one job, then the one who will work for the smallest sum is properly entitled to the situation. We have had many instances in San Francisco of the application of this doctrine. Its results are known.

We asked Dr. John Graham Brooks for his opinion on this "law." He considered it unworthy of serious consideration, and refuted the argument of those employers who desire to take advantage of depressed trade conditions.

Civilization advances as the people move forward. In inverse ratio, all that retards progress is a handicap. If living conditions are to have set a standard set by the cheapest man, whose individual needs may be of such a nature as to preclude the home life of a community from following its normal way, then the people of the era will suffer and the backward tendency become more marked as time goes on.

Time and again have employers endeavored to impress this specious cry of "supply and demand" on their employees. Trades unionism resents the doctrine, and in so doing is proving of service to all.

There is recognized among thinking men and women certain requisites necessary to enable our present-day civilization to be tolerable. One of these is a wage sufficient to provide for the home and those living therein. While we live under a competitive system, that, it is hoped, will be improved as time goes on, it is desirable that we should make the most of the work at hand. In objecting to the "law of supply and demand" we are making no false move, for it is based primarily on greed and the desire to save or make money even at the expense of the community life.

At the present time, unfortunately, there are thousands of men and women without employment. It might be possible to reduce wages because of this condition. If this were done, there wouldn't be any more work to be obtained, as a result, and merchants and mechanics would suffer.

There is a persistent and growing demand for educational facilities, for reasonable leisure, for books and pictures, for a home with all the civilizing influences. Setting its face sternly against all these is the "law of supply and demand."

A couple of years ago we read the statement of a large employer in this city that he "could get all the men wanted for twenty-five cents an hour." As a result, he employed them, and has done irretrievable injury to the community. All have suffered in consequence. And yet the gentleman was obeying the law that some consider applicable to men and merchandise.

There isn't an employer who takes advantage of periods of depression who would not resent encroachments on his home life. We will admit that the man in business frequently suffers severely from dull times. We are not now considering the problem of making money, but the larger issue of whether the children should be properly fed and educated and whether the mother should be secure in providing for the household needs.

From every standpoint, the economic, the sociological, and the humanitarian, there comes objections to the "law of supply and demand" as applied to men, women and children. The latter have long been victims to the "law," and the searchlight has revealed the need of preventing loss of life and stunted moral and physical growth. It is impossible to measure human life by the yard stick of the dry goods store, or the weight of the grocer's commodities. There are so many essential things to be considered, that this article of protest has hardly been able to do more than touch the surface.

THE CHURCH FIGHTS TUBERCULOSIS.

Within the past four months the churches of over 100 different cities in the United States, all the principal religious denominations, and several interdenominational societies, have united in a campaign against consumption, according to a statement issued by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

Notable campaigns have been conducted by the allied churches of New York, Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Washington, Chicago, Providence, Baltimore, Trenton, Seattle, Philadelphia and many other cities. In most of these places a special Sunday has been set aside on which sermons about tuberculosis have been preached in the various churches. So successful has been this method of declaring the gospel of fresh air, that it is being adopted by pastors all over the country.

In several of the larger religious denominations definite resolutions by some of the local ministerial organizations, allying these associations with the tuberculosis movement, have been adopted.

Foremost in the fight against consumption is the Roman Catholic Church. In this church, under the direction of Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, an educational crusade against tuberculosis is being carried into all of the parochial and other schools in its control. As a result, over 1,250,000 school children in 13,000 parishes are being reached. The clergy of the church have been asked also to instruct their congregations on the dangers, and methods of preventing tuberculosis, for the purpose of bringing the simple doctrine of the cure and prevention of this disease to every one of the 17,000,000 Catholics in the United States.

The work of religious bodies in the war against tuberculosis received a great impetus in 1905, when Emanuel Church, of Boston, under the leadership of Dr. Joseph H. Pratt and Reverend Elwood C. Worcester, started a movement for the treatment of tuberculosis patients in their homes, under the supervision of the church. As the patients held weekly meetings at the church for instruction and advice from the physicians in charge, the organization was called a class. So successful was the Emanuel class's first year's work that many other churches throughout the country have followed this example, and tuberculosis classes have been formed in a large number of cities, in many cases independently of church organizations. There are now about fifty regular classes in existence, over one-half of which are conducted in connection with churches.

The activity of the church, however, as a center of education in tuberculosis is of much more recent growth. In fact, almost all of the preventive educational work of the churches has been accomplished in the last four months. The National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis estimates that there are now over 20,000 church congregations to whom the message of the prevention and cure of tuberculosis has been preached, and the number is increasing daily.

The religious campaign is not only undenominational, but it is also interdenominational. The Young Men's Christian Association, for instance, has started an active crusade against tuberculosis. Through its physical department instruction is being given concerning the nature and dangers of consumption to all of the men and boys who come under that branch of the association. Educational lectures are also being held in many of the associations, and, in general, the campaign against tuberculosis is being linked with the general crusade for a sound body and a sound mind.

This campaign among the churches and religious organizations is only a special instance of the widespread interest in tuberculosis, which has enlisted such support within the last year.

NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

Sunday Work in the Steel Mills.

Another tendency in all the Pittsburgh steel mills in the last fifteen years is the extension of Sunday work. Blast furnaces, with a few minor exceptions, have always been operated seven days in the week in this country, but before the elimination of unionism the rolling mills used to be idle from Saturday evening until Monday morning of each week. The union stoutly opposed all Sunday work, and succeeded in reducing it to a minimum in all plants where it had influence. With the decline in union strength, Sunday work began to increase. Like the extension of hours, it did not come all at once, but here and there in different mills, the hour for beginning operations was pushed backward.

A few years ago one of the last mills to adopt Sunday night work induced the men to come out on account of being behind in its orders. Once established in this way, the custom has continued, and in this plant men are discharged if they refuse to work on Sunday evenings. Beginning as a favor, it is now a fixed policy, and competitive conditions hold it as such.—"The Survey."

* * *

A Monument to Fraternalism.

In last week's issue we printed an article on the "Union Printers' Home," contributed by the Colorado Springs Chamber of Commerce. It was impossible to publish it in full, and inasmuch as the description of the institution of which trade unionists are proud is compiled by those outside the movement, we feel justified in presenting to our readers the remaining paragraphs:

The trustees have within the last few years devoted special attention to the treatment of tuberculosis, a disease to which printers are particularly subject, because of the nature of their work. The methods employed by the Union Printers' Home in its successful battle against "the white plague" are attracting attention all over the country. At the International Congress on Tuberculosis, held in Washington last fall, the Printers' Home was represented by a prize-winning exhibit, and the model tent was presented, upon request, to the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis for display during the winter tour of the principal cities of the United States.

In 1904, ten tents were erected near the sanitarium building. They have proven a valuable acquisition to the hospital service, and their efficiency has been so thoroughly and satisfactorily demonstrated that the number has recently been doubled. The experimental stage in the tent treatment of tuberculosis has long since passed; and officials of the Union are authority for the statement that fully 50 per cent of the patients who have had the advantage of tent life have recovered health and strength and have been enabled again to resume their business duties. The percentage would be higher but for the fact that too many are not sent to Colorado until they are in the last stages of the disease. Those who come here in the earlier stages are, with the proper care and treatment, sure of a prolongation of life, if not of permanent and absolute recovery.

Colorado Springs is an ideal site for the location of an institution such as the Union Printers' Home. This city, at the foot of Pike's Peak, and the center of one of the most renowned scenic areas in the world, enjoys an all-the-year-round climate that is nearly ideal. Never too hot in summer nor too cold in winter, with almost perpetual sunshine; a bracing, invigorating and uncontaminated air, and a dry, porous soil that is never muddy, this is a most desirable place for the old to spend their declining years, and the ill to regain lost health and vitality. Official records of the Colorado College weather bureau show that there are only twelve days a year on which the sun does not shine at some time of the day; that there are 180 absolutely cloudless

days, and 308 either clear or partly cloudy. Throughout the year there is a comparatively equable temperature, a minimum of precipitation and a low humidity. The year round the sun shines seventy out of every 100 hours it is above the horizon.

In the tuberculosis sanitarium, every precaution is taken to safeguard the patient and to assure him the best of treatment. Regular habits and hours are required, and the drinking of intoxicants is strictly prohibited. All sanitary regulations are rigorously observed, and the buildings are exceptionally well ventilated.

The affairs of the Union Printers' Home are managed by a board of trustees, elected by a vote of the entire membership. As the union is not an incorporated body, they hold the property, and an agent is appointed as a check against any illegal use of the property. The members of the present board of trustees are: President, J. M. Lynch, Syracuse, N. Y.; vice-president, Thomas McCaffery, Colorado Springs; Secretary-Treasurer, John W. Hays, Minneapolis; L. C. Shepard, Grand Rapids; W. J. White, San Francisco; Thomas F. Crowley, Cincinnati, and T. D. Fennessy, Los Angeles.

* * *

Child Labor in Great Britain.

One night business took me into a house in the district known as St. Lawrence, Birmingham. I found a mother and three children—the latter of ages six to thirteen—with great piles of cards in front of them on a bare table. In the flickering candle-light the mother was stitching safety pins of varying sizes on to the cards. She told me that for a gross of these cards, each fitted with nine safety pins of varying sizes, she was paid five cents. After long practice the child slave, working after the busy day in school, can earn nearly one cent an hour!

But the children in this hovel were otherwise engaged. The middle one, with a dull, blood-shot stare in his eyes, was papering pins; the eldest, with drooping lids, stitched eyes on to some of the cards, and the youngest, a baby who should have been in bed hours before, was passing the hooks into the eyes. It was ten o'clock; there was a large pile of empty cards yet to be filled—they must be filed. It was slavery or starvation.

This sort of thing goes on all over Birmingham, which boasts of being "the best-governed city" and has "Forward" for its municipal motto. It is not the same occupation everywhere. Sometimes the tiny slaves are busy polishing penholders, sometimes woodchopping. And another small army is out along New street and around Broad street corner selling matches or flowers, being told not to return until a certain sum has been earned, and to visit all the public houses with their wares.

Come north. The child slaves of Lancashire run into thousands. Some are down in the mines, some—girls—at the pit mouths acting as beasts of draft. Some cure fish in the shades that lie heavy, yet only a little way from the respectability of Liverpool; others creep like ghosts to the chemical works around St. Helena.

These, who play with lead, play with disease and death. No woman ever should work in such an atmosphere; children should never be allowed to touch such a trade. Yet they are thrown into the death trap, not only here, but all over the country—in the enameling works in Birmingham, in the dipping houses in the potteries, and many another center.

Some 400,000 children of Britain combine school attendance with paid labor. There are, therefore, at least 400,000 child slaves in the country, for no child can be fitted for life in a degree anything approaching adequacy if lessons have to be learned when the little head is tired and the weary little eyes insist on shutting.—Casell's "Saturday Journal."

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

II. Personalities of Labor Leaders.

BY THE REV. CHARLES STELZLE.

It was a privilege to meet the labor leaders who have made such a distinct impression upon the political and economic life of Europe. On a number of occasions I had "tea" in the House of Commons with some of the labor members. One afternoon I spent an hour or more discussing English and American trades unionism with about a dozen of the leaders, among them being Arthur Henderson, L. P., the chairman of the labor party in Parliament; J. Ramsey Macdonald, M. P., secretary of the labor party; D. J. Shackleton, M. P., chairman of the Trades Union Congress; Will Steadman, L. P., secretary of the Trades Union Congress; Harry Gosling, member of the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress and member of the London County Council; George Nicholls, M. P. and Will Crooks, M. P. I also met many of the labor officials who are at the head of national organizations, several of them having been fraternal delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

The thing that impressed me most in talking with the men was the fact that trades unionists, particularly in England, have developed a company of specialists who direct them in their efforts to secure special legislation in Parliament or in obtaining concessions from their employers. In such matters as child labor, old-age pensions, women's place in the state and in industry, in educational questions, and in temperance, the British leaders have few superiors in any walk of life. In many cases they are the authorities on these subjects. Organized labor in Europe has learned the value of retaining the services of their leaders long enough to utilize the experience which they have obtained as students of industrial problems. A labor leader on the other side seems to make a profession of his business, which is as it should be. The result has been that labor leaders abroad, as a class, are more effective in legislative matters than are the labor leaders in America. True enough, they have been longer confronted by industrial problems, and having studied them more diligently in the necessity of the case, they have become experienced in these matters.

In Germany there are a number of women "labor leaders" who are doing very effective service. I was particularly impressed with their refined manners and the intimate knowledge which they seemed to possess concerning not only the various aspects of the industrial problem in Germany, but their familiarity with the labor situation throughout the entire world. As one would expect to find in Germany, practically all of the leaders among the women are socialists. Herr Bebel, leader of the socialists in the German Reichstag, is not the aggressive-looking individual that I expected to find. He is a quiet, unassuming, rather under-sized man, who is thoroughly familiar with the political situation. On the day that I attended the Reichstag, the question under consideration was the banking system of Germany, and it was amazing to find the labor men in the German Congress holding their own against the leading financiers of the world upon a subject with which they are not supposed to be very familiar.

France naturally produces a radical type of leader in the labor movement, although the men who are at the head of the bona fide trades-union propaganda impressed me as being fairly conservative—as conservatism goes in France. There is no doubt that the radical leaders of labor in France are doing the cause of organized labor great injury.

In Scotland and Ireland, the leaders have the characteristic which is quite common in the rank and file—that of "heckling" the speaker. As a matter of fact, some of the most interesting experiences which I had during my trip were had in these latter countries.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 7, 1909.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., President Kelly in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Electrical Workers, No. 151—C. C. Holmes, Frank Bartholomew, vice J. J. Wharton, Wm. Kelly. Stage Employees—Wm. Rusk, Edward Wagner vice Wm. Quinn, D. C. Rulfs. Electrical Workers, No. 163—S. Skoog vice J. Williams. Metal Polishers—Jos. Carroll, R. Bouschie vice Bros. Fletcher and Ferrer. Mailers—J. F. Garvey, F. Barbrack vice Walter O'Neill. Bakers No. 24—Otto Peterson vice R. Winter. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed—From O. J. Joly in reference to people residing across the Bay. From the Chicago Federation of Labor, giving further information on the matter of the unfair "Wine and Spirit Bulletin." From the "Mission Era" explaining the absence of the union label on their first publication. From Open Forum Debating Club, stating that on Monday, May 10th, questions affecting labor unionism would be discussed. From Barbers, No. 148, Carpenters, No. 483, Painters, No. 1034, Eureka, Cal.; Machinists, No. 252, of Vallejo, Cal.; Federated Trades of Santa Clara county; Electrical Workers, No. 151, Machinists, No. 68, Federal Labor Union, No. 11,796, of Monterey; Amalgamated Wood Workers, No. 225, of Oakland, and the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, enclosing donations for Box Makers' Union. From Projecting Operators' Union, calling attention to unfair firm conducting school for operators. Referred to Organizing Committee—From Ship Joiners, relative to withdrawal of delegates. Referred to Executive Committee—From Cemetery Workers' Union, requesting assistance in unionizing the Hills of Eternity cemetery. Referred to "Labor Clarion"—Requesting unionists to purchase union-made suspenders.

Reports of Unions—Box Makers—Are holding their own; Citizens' Alliance attempting to supply mechanics to take their places; injunction proceeding inaugurated against them. Sailors—Business dull; Lake unions out on strike; donated \$100 to box makers. Broom Makers—Non-union factory compelled to shut down; rumored that wages will be reduced; will resist. Cigar Makers—Business dull; donated \$20 to hatters; have voted on international assessment of 50 cents per member for same cause; American Tobacco Co. monopolizing tobacco industry. Stable Employees—Are progressing; extend thanks to "Evening Globe" for assistance in unionizing stable. Typographical Union—Levied 10 cent assessment to assist hatters; will render assistance to box makers. Stage Employees—Are assisting hatters and box makers; have trouble with Central Theater. Barbers—Ask trade unionists to demand their shop card; many injunctions granted against them. Pile Drivers—Jurisdictional dispute with carpenters still unsettled.

Executive Committee—Committee reported that it had laid over the communication from Grant Hamilton on electrical workers' dispute. Also that secretary had been instructed to investigate the complaint of the Bay and River Steamboatmen's Union against the Monticello Steamship Co. The committee recommended that in view of the adjustment of the bartender's dispute with Fernbrook Park, that their communication, requesting a boycott thereon, be filed; concurred in. The Riggers' Protective Association, the Laundry Owners' Club, Laundry Workers' and Waiters' Unions were requested to have committees present at the next meeting of the committee.

The committee reported that it would definitely

recommend in reference to the bond issue for the proposed Civic Center on May 17, 1909.

The committee's attention was called to a complaint from the management of the Central Theater against the action of Stage Employees' Union, No. 16, in calling their help out of the theater. The committee had instructed the secretary to communicate with the Stage Employees' and Musicians' Unions, and instruct them to suspend all operations on this dispute until the Council could advise them on the matter. The committee also recommended that the stage employees, the representatives of the musicians, and the manager of the Central Theater be cited to appear before the next meeting of the committee for an investigation of this dispute.

After a very lengthy discussion on the merits of this dispute, it was moved that the recommendation of the committee be concurred in; carried, 73 in favor, 30 against.

Moved that it be the sense of the Council that unless the management of the Central Theater complies with the request of the stage employees to employ three men, that the boycott sign placed in front of the theater be permitted to remain.

Vice-President Schilling in the chair.

The chair ruled this motion out of order. An appeal was taken from the decision by Delegate Tattenham. The chair was sustained by a vote of 47 in favor, 16 against.

Moved that a special committee of three be appointed to bring the manager of the Central Theater and the stage employees to conference the following morning, and that the decision of this committee rest as the judgment of the Council in the interim.

A point of order was raised on the motion that the constitution did not permit giving any special committee such power.

The chair ruled the point of order well taken and the motion out of order.

Delegate LaRue appealed from the decision of the chair, and the decision of the chair was not sustained by a vote of 20 in favor, 28 against.

The motion was then put and carried. The chair appointed Delegates Hagerty, Lomansey and Rose as a committee on conference.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—Delegate Walsh was excused from attending convention of Anti-Jap Laundry League, on account of other important business.

Receipts—Butchers, \$8; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Web Pressmen, \$4; Ship Joiners, \$4; Stationary Firemen, \$6; Stereotypers, \$12; Soda Water Wagon Drivers, \$2; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$6; Soda Water Bottlers, \$2; Broom Makers, \$4; Soap Workers, \$4; Pavers, \$2; Machinists, \$20; Sugar Workers, \$6; Waiters, \$20; Coopers, No. 65, \$12; Laundry Drivers, donation to Unemployed League, \$15; Blacksmiths' Helpers, \$4. Total receipts, \$133.

Expenses—Secretary, \$30; postage, \$3; "Bulletin," 25 cents; "Examiner," 75 cents; "Globe," 30 cents; stenographer, \$20; S. F. Labor Council Hall Association, \$57.50; Woodlawn Stables, horse and buggy, \$18; "Labor Clarion," \$25. Total expenses, \$155.55.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Respectfully submitted,
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

"I suppose," he said casually, "you'd never be satisfied with love in a cottage?"

"Why not?" she replied brightly, "I'm sure I'd rather marry a man I loved even if he only made \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year, than a millionaire I didn't love."

"All right," he said, reaching for his hat, "I was just asking."

Patronize Home Industry and wear Union Hats Lundstrom Hats

ARE MADE IN SAN FRANCISCO
BY UNION MEN.

Four Stores:
1178 Market Street
64 Market Street
605 Kearny Street
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THE BIG
UNION STORE

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Wallenstein & Frost

824 Market Street, Opp. 4th.

Union Made
Suits

HAND TAILORED

\$15 to \$25

For Women in Union and Home

Amelia E. Barr, novelist of the old school, has just celebrated her seventy-eighth birthday. She is still writing.

Mrs. Susie A. Algood, Atlanta society woman, is at the head of a company manufacturing Billy Taft Billy 'Possums.

Wisconsin University has a flourishing Equal Suffrage League, with President Van Hise's daughter at its head.

Mrs. Elinor Relyea, social secretary and companion of Mrs. Taft at the White House, receives a salary of \$1,000 a year.

A near approach to equality of labor between the sexes has been reached in France, where by the census of 1901, 6,804,510 women and girls, or approximately one-third of the female population, were in active occupations. They constituted one-third of all the workers in France. In Germany one-quarter of all workers are women. In the United States in 1900, 5,319,397 females were returned as in employment out of a female population of 28,246,384, or 18.8 per cent. They comprised less than one-fifth of all workers and showed an increase in number of only 1.4 per cent for the ten-year period from 1890. But where in Europe women still assume the burdens of the heavier forms of labor, with us the drift of woman labor is toward the lighter work of the office and store. While in 1850 women supplied 23.3 per cent of the employees in American manufacturing industries, and in 1890 26.3 per cent, the number in 1900 was 24.7 per cent. On the other hand, the percentage of women in professional service in the United States rose from 6.7 in 1880 to 8.1 in 1900, and in trade and transportation from 2.4 per cent to 9.4 per cent. And this in spite of the yearly addition of a vast European woman population familiar by tradition and early training with women's work in the factories and fields.

Lady Aberdeen and other women of the Irish nobility recently held an exposition in Dublin to boom Irish industries.

Brooklyn suffragettes are studying Barrie's play, "What Every Woman Knows," to obtain from it ideas on the management of men.

In a lecture at Chicago, John Temple Graves made the statement that in New York 27,000 women are working to support their husbands.

Mrs. Helen Hoy-Greeley, a clever young New York woman, who was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States on April 10th, is president of the New York Co-Operative Woman Suffrage League.

While the women of the United States are being admonished on every hand not to emulate the example of the woman suffragettes, an Ohio editor is suggesting that "what the women should do is to forcibly release every woman prisoner confined in any place, and take forcible possession of every woman's institution." He says: "Taxation, correction, every application of law should be resisted forcibly, and I wish the rebellion would start in Ohio."

Stories about banking accounts owned by women, told in a London paper, are funny reading.

Of one who was informed that she had overdrawn her account, it is stated that she wrote say-

ing she was very sorry, and inclosed a check drawn upon the same bank, which she hoped would set matters right.

Another who was called aside by the cashier and told her account was overdrawn by five dollars, had rather the best of it when, taking a small gold piece from her purse, she handed it to the cashier, expressing the sincere hope that her carelessness had not financially distressed the bank.

Another story is told of a lady who entered a well-known bank and presented a crossed check to the cashier at the counter, expecting him to cash it. After glancing at it, he looked up, and said politely, "I'm sorry, I cannot pay this across the counter;" to which the lady replied sweetly, "Oh, shall I come around that side?"

Household Hints and Recipes.

Polishing Cloths—Flannel rags, if soaked in the following mixture and then dried, will make splendid polishing cloths for silverware: Mix two pounds of whiting and one-half ounce of oleic acid with a gallon of gasoline. Stir and mix thoroughly. Cloths dipped in this mixture should be kept away from fire or open flame, and when dried they not only give a fine gloss to silverware, but will not soil the hands and will preserve their polishing qualities indefinitely.

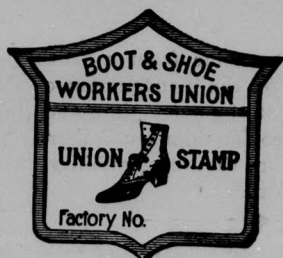
Soap for Removing Spots—Chip three-fourths of a bar of good laundry soap into one or two gallons of water; let it stand over night until dissolved. Then add three ounces of white sugar, two ounces of honey, and one and one-half ounces of turpentine till it drops off the end of a spoon. Remove from the fire and let cool. Then cut into bars. This is an excellent soap for cleaning men's clothing and washing all woolen and cotton fabrics, as it restores the colors.

Hermits—One and one-half cups of sugar, one-half cup butter, one-half cup sweet milk, two and one-half cups of flour, one cup of raisins, floured; one teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice, three eggs, and add last one and one-fourth teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little hot water, adding soda after balance is mixed. Have two large bread pans greased and floured, and drop the hermits in, a teaspoonful for each, leaving one-half an inch space for them to spread. Bake in hot oven. They will keep for weeks.

Apple Fritters—One cup flour, two table-spoons sugar, one egg, half cup milk, one teaspoon (even) baking powder, pinch salt. Pare apples, cut through in whole slices after coring. Dip in the batter and fry in deep fat. Good with dinner of roast beef.

Caper Sauce—Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan without browning, add one tablespoonful of flour; rub until smooth, then add one and one-half cups of boiling water. Stir over the fire until it thickens. Add two tablespoonfuls of capers. Take from the fire and stir into the sauce the juice of one-half of a lemon and the yolk of one egg. Season with salt and pepper, and serve.

UNION MEMBERS, BE CONSISTENT!



246 SUMMER STREET

Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

BOSTON, MASS.

UNION MEN!



We wish to announce that ALL of OUR GARMENTS are made in OUR own MODERN WORK-SHOP, BY SKILLED UNION MECHANICS, and the PRICE IS NO HIGHER than the non-union firm. Let us MAKE your

Spring Suit!

Kelleher & Browne

The Irish Tailors

Seventh and Market Streets

Pioneers of the Union Label in this City

Open Saturday Evenings Until 10 o'Clock



This is the Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union OF AMERICA used on Custom-made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.
Abe Jacobs, 1005 Market St.
Armstrong & Levy, 44 Eddy St.
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.
Rosenblum & Abraham, 937 Market St.
L. J. Borck, 93 Eddy St.
O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.
P. Gilligan, Mission St. at 20th.
Dixon & McCrystle, 219 Kearny St.
McDonald & Collett, 2184 Mission St.; also 741 Market St.
Broadway Tailors, 1753 O'Farrell St.
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore; 731 Van Ness Ave., and 771 Market St.
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.
Jausatits & Kainen, Room 509, Humboldt Bank Bldg.
Joe Fass, 2977 Mission St.
Martin Bros., Humboldt Bank Bldg.
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.
J. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.
M. Weiner, 3005 16th St.
Neuhaus & Co., 506 Market St.
H. Levy, 3027 16th St.
Peterson & Harrison, 2756 Mission St.
J. J. Sword, 3013 24th St.
S. Jones, 2873 16th St.
C. L. Braun, 303 Noe St.
Ryan Bros., 2469 Mission St.
Pacific Avenue Tailors, 1608 Pacific Ave.
M. E. Kelly, 1219 Fillmore St.
T. Goulding, 3246 Eighteenth St.

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LIKE GOOD OFFICE STATIONERY.

Regal Typewriter Papers

(124 KINDS)

REPRESENT THE MAXIMUM OF QUALITY WITH THE MINIMUM OF COST

All Office Supply People



News Gleaned Among the Unions



The printing pressmen are in favor of the referendum to increase the death benefit from \$100 to \$200. A ten-cent weekly assessment will be paid to the box makers as long as the strike lasts. Emil Peterson was elected as a delegate to accompany George Spooner to the Omaha convention.

* * *

The newspaper solicitors will close their charter at the present low initiation fee on May 17th. The sum of \$5 was donated to the box makers at the last meeting, and the request of the musicians to endorse municipal concerts concurred in.

* * *

Mrs. Carpenter, secretary-treasurer of the suspender workers, underwent an operation for appendicitis a few days ago. She is slowly recovering.

* * *

The published accounts in the daily papers of the benefits paid by the cigar makers during the last twenty-nine years is a revelation to many. Just think of the enormous sum of \$8,372,783, divided into death, sick, loan, out-of-work and strike benefits.

* * *

A fund to relieve a member in distress is being raised by the stationary firemen. Assessments will be paid the box makers and the hatters. The musicians' municipal concert request was endorsed.

* * *

The iron molders have elected Harley Keene president, T. H. Dowd having resigned. Squire Barker, an old member, died suddenly, shortly before the arrival of a disability benefit of \$175.

* * *

Harry A. Knox, ex-president of the California State Federation of Labor, and superintendent of the Juvenile Detention Home, is asking the support of labor organizations to request an appropriate maintenance allowance in the forthcoming municipal budget. The institution is doing an excellent work, and the "Labor Clarion" expects to enlarge on the subject in the near future.

* * *

Fred Fay of the carmen is visiting St. Joseph, Mo., in the interest of the International. He will return to San Francisco in a couple of weeks.

* * *

The barbers are actively engaged in an agitation to boom their shop card. Unionists should not patronize a house without the sign, for, if they do, they will be hiring men whose hours and wages are set by the employer, and in many instances this means long hours and low wages. A state federation is contemplated by the barbers. Ten dollars a week was donated to the box makers.

* * *

Carpenters' Union, No. 483, will give a theater party in the Alcazar on Wednesday, May 26th.

* * *

The garment cutters have donated to the box makers.

* * *

Dennis J. Murray of the butchers made an eloquent address to the San Rafael organization when he presented the charter from the state federation.

* * *

The waitresses have donated to the box makers. A death benefit of \$100 was paid to the mother of the late Adine Ballard.

* * *

On Sunday, June 13th, the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will give a picnic at Fernbrook Park, Niles Canyon. It is expected, judging by past experience, that the affair will be a complete success.

Next Tuesday evening, May 18th, the boot and shoe workers will give a ball in Mangel's Hall, Twenty-fourth and Folsom streets, for the benefit of the box makers and sawyers.

* * *

The pressmen associated in the web, printing and assistants' organizations will picnic at Fairfax Park on September 26th.

* * *

The Labor Council and the Joint Council of Teamsters are urging the claims of the ambulance drivers to a working day of eight hours.

* * *

Sick benefits amounting to \$28 were voted by the bartenders at the last meeting. Two applicants were initiated and municipal concerts endorsed.

* * *

The cemetery workers state that the Hills of Eternity cemetery is hiring non-unionists, and the good offices of the central body have been requested to adjust the dispute.

* * *

At the last meeting of the cigar makers \$20 was contributed to the hatters. The International is voting on proposed amendments to aid both the hatters and the A. F. of L. officials under sentence for contempt of court.

* * *

A request to the authorities to illuminate the Ferry building on the evening of Labor Day is a recommendation of the committee of arrangements. Departmental councils will be asked to send delegates to this committee's meetings.

* * *

The machinists are prospering. A contribution of \$10 each week will be paid the box makers as long as their trouble lasts.

* * *

Frank Cooke, Sacramento's commissioner of the free labor bureau, reports that for the week ending May 8th there were applications for work from 212 men, 17 women, and 1 boy. Situations were obtained in the city for 28 men and 4 women, and outside of the city for 47 men and 1 woman.

* * *

The garment workers initiated thirty-five applicants at a recent meeting, donated \$50 to the hatters, and appointed a committee to make arrangements for a social.

* * *

Read the article entitled "Sunday Work in the Steel Mills" in the "Notes from the Quad Box." "The Survey" is a paper published by men and women outside the labor movement, who take interest in the problems of the day.

* * *

The milk wagon drivers will give a day and moonlight picnic at Shell Mound Park on Saturday, June 12th.

* * *

There is no reason why the waiters should not receive the support of the movement in their advocacy of fair houses. Back of the desire is the one day's rest in seven, secured by the union, maintained by it, and the only medium to hold it for the future.

* * *

A letter purporting to come from a "Citizens' Committee," reflecting on the management of the United Railroads, and at the same time sneering at the unions, seems to be minus a father. At least, no one will claim the responsibility, and disclaimers are numerous.

* * *

Try one of our \$20.00 or \$25.00 suits to order. You'll pay \$30.00 or \$35.00 elsewhere. Union label. Neuhaus & Co., tailors, 506 Market St. ***

WHAT YOU EARN

by the sweat of your brow should not be spent with a lavish hand. Being a good fellow is not nearly so good as being a good man. Be good to yourself and your family by starting a savings account now. Don't wait till New Year's Day to make this resolution—do it now.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

Open Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock To receive deposits.



Sorensen Co. Reliable Jewelers and Opticians

Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician.

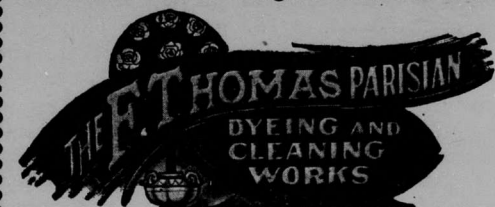
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WEDDING RINGS

715 Market St., next Call Bldg.
2593 Mission St., near 22d.
All watch repairing warranted for 2 years.

Established 1853 Largest on Pacific Coast



27 TENTH STREET, S. F.

Branches: 1158 McAllister Street, S. F.
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1164 Broadway, Oakland.

Highest Class Work
Moderate Prices
Quick Delivery

Blankets and Curtains Cleaned by Antiseptic Process.

Men's Suits in 48 Hours

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S. N. WOOD & CO.

Union Made Clothing
From MAKER to WEARER

The Central Trust Company Of California

Chas. F. Legee, President B. G. Tognazzi, Mgr.

CAPITAL PAID IN, \$1,500,000.00

SURPLUS - - - \$100,000.00

Check Accounts Solicited.

Interest on Savings Accounts at rate of 4% per annum.

Market and Sansome Streets

BRANCHES:

624 Van Ness Ave. and 3039 Sixteenth Street

Labor Council—Alameda County**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 10, 1909.**

Credentials—Tailors—R. Gordon. Duly seated.

Communications—From bartenders, notifying Council of following non-union saloons: Pabst Cafe, 476 8th street; Weekin's, sw. cor. 8th and Washington streets; Forum Cafe, Broadway, bet. 13th and 14th streets; Cave, 11th street bet. Broadway and Washington street; Bon Ton, 11th street bet. Broadway and Franklin; The Stag, sw. cor. 7th and Market streets; Tip, nw. cor. 11th and Franklin streets; The Bell, 26 San Pablo avenue; filed, and delegates ordered to report these saloons to unions. From Metal Trades Department A. F. of L., requesting Council to assist in formation of Metal Trades Council; filed. From Tailors' Union, asking Council to place the following shops on the unfair list: Marshall Steel of Berkeley; shop at cor. 10th and Clay streets; shop at 222 San Pablo avenue; referred to executive board. From Gray's Harbor Temple Association, soliciting donation of one dollar for building fund; filed, and donation ordered paid. From B. P. Miller, manager Idora Park, stating that directors would not lease Park on holidays; filed. From Result Laundry Association, notifying Council of meeting of stockholders; filed. From Chamber of Commerce, notifying Council of meeting; filed. From Cigar Makers' Union, requesting Council to endorse protest against the free importation of Philippine cigars; filed, and secretary instructed to communicate with Senators Perkins and Flint acquainting them of action. From moving picture operators, stating effect of action against Marlowe and Bijou Dream Theatres; filed. From Bakers' Union, requesting Council to place the Lee's Inn, 468½ 13th street, on unfair list; referred to executive board.

Reports of Committees—Executive committee recommended that financial aid for box makers of San Francisco be left to affiliated unions; concurred in. Recommended that business representative place vacant hall in hands of real estate firm for renting purposes; concurred in. Recommended that matter of "Union Label and Home Industry Guide" be left in abeyance until Bro. Sefton has perfected same and asks for endorsement of Council; concurred in. Recommended that Council withdraw delegate to Chamber of Commerce; not concurred in.

New Business—Bro. Andrews introduced resolution amending section 8 of Constitution; same was read and ordered to take usual course. Bro. Johnson of Upholsterers' Union stated that Alameda Rug Works was working children and running under non-union conditions; ordered that business representative investigate. Bro. Castro stated that he believed it would be for best interests of all for business agents of unions to form organization for the purpose of assisting weaker unions and for general good of labor movement of Alameda county. Moved and carried that business agents get together for purpose of organization. Brother Joslyn made detailed report of meeting of stockholders of Result Laundry Association; report accepted. Matter of celebration and parade for Labor Day was taken up and referred to executive board.

Report of Business Representative—Rendered assistance to stage employees and bartenders, also reported on matters pertaining to unionizing of Forum Cafe. Told about Result Laundry; report accepted.

Report of Financial Secretary—Solicitors \$2; Electrical Workers, \$23; Machinists, \$12; Scavengers, \$17; Shoe Clerks, \$9; Carmen, \$37.50; Stationary Firemen, \$7; Box Makers, \$7; Molders, \$2; Tailors, \$30; Beer Drivers, \$9. Total, \$155.50. Report accepted.

A. M. THOMPSON, Recording Secretary.

VALLEJO TRADES AND LABOR COUNCIL.**Synopsis of the Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held May 7, 1909.**

Called to order at 8 p. m., President G. M. Jewett in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

Communications—From Political Refugee Defense League; filed. From Suspender Makers' Union of New York, calling attention that suspenders bearing the label may be obtained; referred to delegates. From Electrical Workers' Union, No. 180, expressing a desire that Napa Valley railway be not granted a franchise unless union demands conceded by Randall, Trowbridge & Wright Railway Co. be granted, and that effort should be made to unionize Napa Valley employes; referred to municipal committee. From Samuel Gompers, relative to Laundry Workers—James Magee case; referred to executive committee.

Reports of Committees—Recommended and concurred in that Council be represented in Fourth of July parade by officers in carriage appropriately decorated. Committee to act with pile drivers report but two laborers now working on wharves.

Nominations and Elections—H. Pahlman was elected vice-president, vice Jos. McGlennon, no longer a delegate. F. M. Wynkoop was elected to fill vacancy on union label committee, vice J. F. Welsh, no longer a delegate. H. Pahlman elected member of municipal committee to succeed Jos. McGlennon.

New Business—On motion the Council went on record as favoring an independent ferry line between Vallejo and Mare Island, if such will mean a reduction from present fares. On motion, question that union men be employed upon public work referred to municipal committee.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Adjourned to May 14, 1909.

FRANK M. WYNKOOP, Correspondent.

AN EASTERN VIEW OF CONDITIONS.

(Continued from Page 3.)

were lost to the unions prior to the forming of this organization. It, however, must in a free, frank and fearless spirit, deny that its members are in the habit of 'knuckling down to the unions of San Francisco.'

"If you, Mr. Copeland, did believe that the metal trades operators of San Francisco were inclined to do any 'knuckling' just the slightest bit of inquiry into the facts of the case—for you must remember, Mr. Copeland, that you failed to favor this office with a call on your visit to the coast—would have greatly aided in clarifying your thoughts before making the statement in question, which, to say the least, is erroneous in the extreme.

"To ignore such a statement would not only be a gross injustice to the members of this Association, but to the members of the iron trades unions, as well. Silence could only be interpreted as putting the stamp of approval on the assertion made. In thus defending its members, the Association is only attempting publicly to refute an erroneous statement publicly made—to put itself on record as having embraced within its membership a set of California manufacturers amply able to hold their own in any connection with labor difficulties or in the operation of their industries, employers whose attitude is not that of 'knuckling down to the unions of San Francisco.'"

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Evening classes for men employed during day. A thorough utility course in Fractions, Decimals, Percentage, Interest and Practical Measurements. Classes for boys. Terms, \$4 a month.

MRS. A. M. WARBURTON, Instructor.

(Eight years in Public Schools)
Class Rooms at 2035 Bush Street, near Fillmore Street

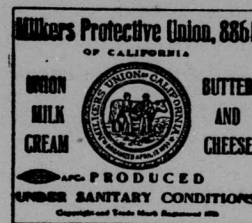
**COHL BROS.
Hatters**

Now at their New Location

30 Kearny St.
Next to Chronicle Building

**James G. Maguire
Attorney-at-Law**

Suite 612 Humboldt Bank Building

**Union Men
and Women**

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you with MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing

this label. The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Anyone desiring Union Milk should correspond with the Secretary of the Milkmen's Union. Address 3964 Mission Street.



And They Are
**Union
Made**

Columbia Outfitting Co.
2350 Mission Street, bet. 19th and 20th

Employs Only Union Men in All Its
Departments.

PATRONIZE

Home Industry

DRINK

Wunder Brewing Co's.

Pacific Club Beer

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled
Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

Scott and Lombard Streets
Phone West 635

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the
Union Label on Bottled Beer.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.



LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.

†Monotype Machines.

‡Simplex Machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.
 (52) American Printing Co., 88 First.
 (79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.
 (1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.
 (172) Automatic Printing Co., 422 Sacramento.
 (48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166 Valencia.
 (185) Banister & Oster, 320 McAllister.
 (7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co., 1122-1124 Mission.
 (16) Bartow, J. S., 88 First.
 (82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.
 (73) *Belcher & Phillips, 509-511 Howard.
 (6) Benson, Charles W., 1134 Tennessee.
 (14) Ben Franklin Press, 184 Erie.
 (139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish - Norwegian) 643 Stevenson.
 (89) Boehme & Brecready, 513½ Octavia.
 (99) *Bolte & Maden, 50 Main.
 (202) *Bonnington, F. J. & Co., 809 Mission.
 (196) Borgel & Downie, 718 Mission.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern Ave.
 (93) Brown & Power, 327 California.
 (3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co., 860 Mission.
 (4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.
 (8) *Bulletin, The, 767 Market.
 (176) California Press, 50 Main.
 (10) *Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.
 (11) *Call, The, Third and Market.
 (71) Canessa Printing Co., 635 Montgomery.
 (90) *Carlisle, A. & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.
 (97) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (206) Cottle Printing Co., 2589 Mission.
 (40) *Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.
 (41) *Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.
 (142) *Crockier, H. S. & Co., 230-240 Brannan.
 (25) *Daily News, Ninth near Folsom.
 (157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.
 (12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.
 (179) *Donaldson & Moir, 330 Jackson.
 (46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.
 (54) Elite Printing Co., 397 Valencia.
 (62) Eureka Press, Inc., 718 Mission.
 (42) *Examiner, The, Folsom & Spear.
 (53) Foster & Ten Boesch, 340 Howard.
 (101) Francis-Valentine Co., 285 Thirteenth.
 (180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.
 (203) *Franklin Linotype Co., 509 Sansome.
 (78) Gabriel-Meyerfield Co., Battery and Sacramento.
 (121) *German Demokrat, 51 Third.
 (75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.
 (56) *Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (201) *Globe, Evening, Battery and Commercial.
 (188) Globe Press, 3249 Twenty-third.
 (17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.
 (140) Goldwin Printing Co., 1757 Mission.
 (193) Gregory, E. L., 245 Drumm.
 (190) Griffith, E. B., 581 Valencia.
 (122) Guedet Printing Co., 966 Market.
 (127) *Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.
 (36) Hanak Hargens Co., 562 Fulton.
 (20) Hancock Bros., 227 Bush.
 (153) *Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.
 (19) *Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.
 (150) *International Printing Co., 330 Jackson.
 (66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.
 (98) Janssen Printing Co., 533 Mission.
 (124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.
 (21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.
 (111) Lafontaine, J. R., 243 Minna.
 (168) Larson & Lauray, 1216 Stockton.
 (50) Latham & Swallow, 510 Clay.
 (141) *La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.
 (57) *Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.
 (108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.
 (45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.
 (44) Lynch, James T., 28-30 Van Ness Avenue.
 (102) Mackey & McMahon, Brady and W. Mission.
 (175) Marnell & Co., 77 Fourth.
 (174) *Marshall Press, 809 Mission.
 (23) Majestic Press, 315 Hayes.
 (205) Mayer Printing Co., 164 Sanchez.
 (22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.
 (58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.
 (24) Morris Travers Press, Commercial and Front.
 (159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.
 (55) McNeill Bros., 788 McAllister.
 (91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.
 (65) *Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.
 (115) *Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) *Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (43) Nevin, C. W., 916 Howard.
 (86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.
 (144) Organized Labor, 1122 Mission.
 (59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.
 (81) *Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.
 (70) *Phillips & Van Orden, 509-511 Howard.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (60) *Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.
 (109) Primo Press, 67 First.
 (143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.
 (64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Avenue.
 (61) *Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.
 (26) Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.
 (83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.
 (30) Sanders Printing Co., 443 Pine.
 (145) *San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.
 (84) *San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.
 (194) San Rafael Tocsin, San Rafael, Cal.
 (154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (125) *Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.
 (13) *Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Sansome.
 (152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.
 (31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.
 (28) *Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.

- (29) Standard Printing Co., 324 Clay.
 (88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.
 (49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.
 (63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.
 (187) *Town Talk, 88 First.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (33) *Van Cott, W. S., 88 First.
 (35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.
 (161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.
 (34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.
 (189) *Williams Printing Co., 406 Sutter.
 (112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.
 (116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.
 (128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.
 (104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.
 (93) Brown & Power Co., 327 California.
 (142) Crockier, H. S., 230-240 Brannan.
 (56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.
 (19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.
 (47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.
 (100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.
 (132) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.
 (131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 251-253 Bush.
 (115) Myself-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.
 (105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.
 (110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.
 (154) Scwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom near Second.
 (147) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.
 (28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.
 (132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.
 (163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.
 (171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.
 (85) Upton Bros. & Dalzelle, 115 Welch.
 (133) Webster, Fred, Ecker and Stevenson.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (52) Attwood-Hinkins, 547 Montgomery.
 (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.
 (37) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 140 Second.
 (36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia
 (30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 (29) Commercial Art Co., 53 Third.
 (28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 557 Clay.
 (44) Sierra Engraving Co., Commercial and Front
 (38) Western Process Eng. Co., 369 Natoma.

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.
 Hoffschneider Bros., 138 Second.

MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 860 Mission.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Tobacco Company.
 Bekin Van & Storage Company.
 Brockton Shoe Company, 1025 Fillmore.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness Avenue.
 Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.
 Gunst, M. A., Cigar Stores.
 Hart, M., furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore.
 Moraghan Oyster Company.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 North Point Laundry Association, 1812 Powell.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 Sutro Baths.
 Terminus Barber Shop, 16 Market.
 United Cigar Stores.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the Central Labor Council of Alameda County. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home:

- American Fuel Co.
 Barber Shop, 471 8th street.
 Becker Markets, 908 Washington and 519 13th streets.
 Bekin Van and Storage Company.
 Busy Bee Shoe Shop, 11th street, between Broadway and Franklin.
 Eagle Box Factory.
 Holstrom, horseshoer, 1320 San Pablo avenue.
 Pike Woolen Mills, tailors.
 Renacker, tailor, 418 San Pablo avenue.

Get your money's worth and smoke Blue Diamond cigars; made in S. F. by union men. Thrane Bros., manufacturers, 1800 Market. ***

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The officers of No. 21 have issued the "Instructions to Voters" circular:

"The election will be held on Wednesday, May 19, 1909.

"Only members who have paid dues and assessments up to and including the month of April, 1909, will be entitled to vote.

"Only the official ballots furnished by the secretary-treasurer and bearing the seal of the union, can be used.

"Voting will be in chapels. When less than ten members are employed in a chapel, such chapel may instruct its members to deposit their ballots at the secretary's chapel.

"Each chapel shall elect two members, who shall not be candidates, to serve with the chairman as an election board. If the chairman is a candidate, three members shall be elected by the chapel to constitute the board. This board should be elected on Tuesday, May 18th.

"Polls must be kept open in all chapels for two hours, the particular time to be specified by the chapel. (This should be arranged for at the chapel meeting at which the tellers are elected.) If all the votes in the chapel are cast before the expiration of the two hours, the polls shall be closed immediately.

"Polls will be open at the secretary's chapel from 12 noon till 7 p. m., for the accommodation of unattached members and members employed in the smaller chapels. Members of any chapel who cannot reach their polling place at the hour designated to vote, may cast their ballots at the secretary's chapel.

"Each chapel may remunerate its own election board in such a manner as a majority thereof may deem proper. * * *

"If conditions in any chapel are such that it is not convenient to count the ballots in the office, the tellers shall proceed to the office of the secretary, with the ballots, where they may be counted.

"Returns must be made immediately by the chapel election boards to the officers of the union. Neglect of duty in this respect by the tellers of any chapel will disfranchise the voters of that chapel."

H. Heber, Sr., born in 1814, died on March 27th, at the age of 94 years. His son is a member of No. 21.

C. R. Brokenshire is a sick man. His health has been poor for several years.

International law requires that traveling cards should be deposited before going to work. There was a violation reported to the last union meeting, and action was taken. Since then at least one instance of a similar nature has been recorded. Members are urged to give this law publicity.

E. K. Sargison, formerly of San Francisco, is competing for the secretary-treasurer's office of Seattle Typographical Union with the incumbent, R. M. McCullough.

Secretary-Treasurer L. Michelson forwarded the voucher for the old-age pension checks last Saturday. They are expected between the 18th and 20th inst.

Will C. Israel is now editor and proprietor of the "News Chronicle" of Benkelman, Nebraska. It is a weekly and the "official county and village paper."

Charles M. Shortridge is no longer managing editor of the San Jose "Morning Times." He has been succeeded by Clifford Owen.

At the last meeting of Fresno Typographical Union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. H. Tanner; vice-president, A. V. Geldert; secretary-treasurer, W. P. Faddis; executive committee—L. C. Threlkeld, T. S. Jackson, G. W. Giffin; auditing committee—A. D. Marshall, R. A. Fleming, S. D. Giffin; delegates to Federated Trades—R. W. Baker, G. C. Oblinger, A. V. Geldert; delegates to Allied Printing Trades—A. C. Wrenn, H. S. Whitlock, J. C. Maltry.

DIRECTORY OF UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters on second and fourth Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phone, Market 2853.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Steuart.

Bakers, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway, between Kearny and Montgomery.

Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—2d Wednesdays, 214 Guerrero.

Bartenders, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 1213 Market.

Bay and River Steamboatmen—Hdqs., 51 Steuart.

Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine), No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Boiler Makers, No. 205—Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

Boiler Makers, No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

Bookbinders, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

Boothblacks—1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.

Brewery Workmen, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.

Beer Drivers, No. 227—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

Beer Bottlers, No. 293—Headquarters, 177 Capp; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

Broom Makers—3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Box Makers and Sawyers—1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Butchers—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.

Boat Builders—2d and 4th Fridays—Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

Carriage and Wagon Workers—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cigar Makers—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cloak Makers—Headquarters, 1638 Eddy; meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays.

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers, No. 9—G. Brachman, 1142 Turk.

Cemetery Employes, — 1st and 3d Wednesdays Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

Cooks' Helpers—Headquarters, 395 Franklin; meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays.

Coopers (Machine)—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Coopers, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Cooks, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Drug Clerks, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at 343 Van Ness Ave.

Electrical Workers, No. 633—Meet Mondays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 395 Franklin.

Electrical Workers, No. 537—Meet Wednesdays, 46 Steuart.

Garment Workers, No. 131—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Garment Cutters—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesdays.

Gas Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays; office, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Hackmen—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Horseshoers—2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

Hatters—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.

Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 a. m.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

Leather Workers on Horse Goods—1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Temple, 14th and Guerrero.

Machinists, No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—J. Raymond Hooper, Secy., 842 Fulton.

Machine Hands—2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Mailers—Labor Bureau Association Hall, 677 McAllister; 4th Monday.

Molders, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays; Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.

Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Wednesdays, 177 Capp.

Moving Picture Projecting Machine Operators, No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 68 Haight.

Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

Newspaper Solicitors, No. 12,766—Jas. Moran, Secy.; 1164 O'Farrell.

Pavers, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Paste Makers—1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.

Post Office Clerks—Meet last Fridays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

Photo Engravers, No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

Picture Frame Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Steuart.

Printing Pressmen, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 397 Jessie.

Pattern Makers—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

Press Feeders and Assistants—2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 397 Jessie.

Rammermen—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Retail Clerks, No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Shoe Clerks, No. 410—Meet Fridays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 807 Folsom.

Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 397 Franklin.

Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Steam Laundry Workers—1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Mondays, 44 East.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Steuart.

Ship Drillers—Meet last Sunday, 114 Dwight.

Ship Joiners—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

Ship Painters, No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

Headquarters, 924 Natoma.

Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesday and 2d Sunday, 316 14th.

Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Stable Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 807 Folsom near 4th.

Tanners—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero Ave.

Tailors (Journeymen), No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

Teamsters—Headquarters, 536 Bryant; meet Thursdays.

Theatrical Employes—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

Typographical, No. 21—Headquarters, Rooms 122, 123, 124, Investors' Building, Fourth and Market.

L. Michelson, Secy., Meet last Sunday, 316 14th.

Upholsterers—Tuesday, 343 Van Ness Ave.

Undertakers' Assistants—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 431 Duboce Ave.

Waiters, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

Waitresses, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, 925 Golden Gate Ave.

Web Pressmen—4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

Water Workers, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union.

Central Milk Company, 21st and Folsom.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon Ave.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver Ave.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

American Dairy, Louis Kahn, 515 Charter Oak St.

Fairmount Dairy, Hyland and Mission streets, John Brannen.

A facsimile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the "Labor Clarion."

FAIR LIST

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretary's office, 68 Haight street.

At the regular weekly meeting of the board of directors, held on May 11th, President Harry Menke presiding, C. Fowler Williams of Local No. 263, Bakersfield, was admitted to membership on transfer and subsequently became a full member by paying the admission fee.

The following named members of Conway's Band were admitted to membership in Local No. 6: P. Conway, of Local 78, Syracuse, N. Y.; M. Conway, Local 132, Ithaca, N. Y.; J. Perfetto, Local 310, New York; W. E. Sheaffer, Local 66, Rochester; G. Pfaff, Local 66, Rochester; D. Grabowsky, Local 310, New York; J. Dolan, Local 310, New York; H. B. Henton, Local 224, Mattoon, Ill.; C. J. Moos, Local 380, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. Shanis, Local 310, New York; J. A. Hyle, Local 78, Syracuse, N. Y.; C. Helms, Local 10, Chicago; E. Y. Snyder, Local 269, Harrisburg, Pa.; G. T. Allen, Local 132, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. D. Nixon, Local 132, Ithaca, N. Y.; C. G. McGibney, Local 310, New York; R. Rocco, Local 310, New York; E. Moos, Local 78, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. A. Coleman, Local 78, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. Caster, Local 66, Rochester, N. Y.; J. Helleberg, Local 310, New York; H. G. Simmons, Local 310, New York; F. E. Ballon, Local 66, Rochester, N. Y.; Thos. Sportelli, Local 406, Montreal; G. M. Edwards, Local 10, Chicago; A. L. Van Hoesen, Local 78, Syracuse, N. Y.; L. Snedeker, Local 310, New York; W. O. Gruner, Local 2, St. Louis; E. C. Tichenor, Local 132, Ithaca, N. Y.; F. L. Zambano, Local 198, Providence, R. I.; J. Pfaff, Local 66, Rochester, N. Y.; H. Tagge, Local 10, Chicago; R. E. Hutchinson, Local 132, Ithaca, N. Y.; W. O. Vanderburg, Local 239, Auburn, N. Y.; C. A. Cook, Local 10, Chicago.

The applications for membership of J. Sancho, E. Gonzalez, M. Mojica and J. Rodriguez (members of Sancho's orchestra) were laid over one week.

The following members have been reinstated to membership in good standing in the M. M. P. U.: J. Lombardero, J. M. Leary, E. A. Benson and H. Evers. H. Evers subsequently resigned from membership in this union.

Members are notified that before accepting an engagement at the Casino, Santa Cruz, to call at the secretary's office and receive information.

A very pleasant birthday party was given President Harry Menke at his home on De Long avenue last Monday night. Among those present were a few members of the profession, who rendered some beautiful music. The evening concluded with a sumptuous repast, which, among many other favorite dishes, contained that favorite, "ravioli," specially prepared by Mrs. Menke, which was thoroughly appreciated by all.

Orpheum.

A program of exceptional merit will be given next week. The Lulu Benson trio, consisting of Lulu Benson, Ward and Weber will present a singing and dancing act called "A Night in El Paso." The Countess Rossi and M. Paulo will present a fascinating act entitled "During the Performance." Flo Adler, whose catchy and popular songs have made her an immense favorite, will be included in the attractions of the coming bill. Knight Brothers and Marion Sawtelle, clever character impersonators and eccentric dancers, will return for next week only, which will be the last of the Five Juggling Normans, Frederick Allen & Co., Francini-Olloms and the inimitable Russell Brothers, assisted by Flora Bonfanti Russell, in their laughable farce, "Our Servant Girls." New Orpheum motion pictures will conclude one of the best entertainments in the history of vaudeville.

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE NOTES.

The fourth annual convention of the League will be held next Sunday, May 16th, at 2:30 p. m., in Labor Temple Hall, 316 Fourteenth street. Election of officers will take place, and addresses by state senators and assemblymen will be delivered. Delegates are urged to attend, and an invitation is extended to citizens to be present.

Contributions for the month of May are now due and payable at the offices of the League, 815 Metropolis Building.

At each of the League's weekly executive board meetings the officers report the receipt of communications from all over the United States, in fact sometimes from foreign countries, either

asking for or furnishing information about the Asiatic question.

The Comet Club of New York has advised the Asiatic Exclusion League that, as a result of data supplied, the Athalia Club, also of New York, was defeated in a joint debate on the subject, "Resolved, That Japanese immigration should be restricted."

The matter relative to the resolutions and list of business houses employing Oriental help was recommended to a special committee, which recommended that the same be submitted to the League at its next general meeting, and that copies be sent to the San Francisco Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.



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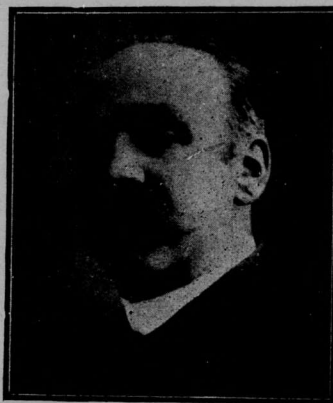
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